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to be praised and so little to which exception can be taken. The author has evidently exhausted every important source of information, and brings an extraordinary wealth of citation in support of his conclusions. From the reading of the work it is evident that the manuscript was completed prior to the announcement of the Insular decisions. The attempt to bring the text into harmony with these cases has, in many places, broken the continuity of treatment, while in others the author has failed to take these decisions into full account.

The only other adverse comment to be made will be regarded by many, especially by law students, as one of the merits of the book—the inordinate amount of space given over to footnotes. This has been carried to a point which in many places completely obscures the text of the work itself. Judicious condensation of these notes would have reduced the bulk of the treatise by at least one-third.

Taken all in all, Mr. Butler's contribution to constitutional and international law is one of the most important of recent years. It marks the beginning and sets the standard for a series of much-needed works of reference on the foreign policy and diplomatic history of the United States.

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*Educated Working Women.* Essays on the Economic Position of Women Workers in the Middle Classes. By CLARA E. COLLET. Pp. 143. Price, 2 s. London: P. S. King & Son, 1902.

Under the title of *Educated Working Women*, Miss Collet has published in a convenient form six essays, some of which have already appeared in various economic journals. These essays are of special interest because of the writer's intelligent and practical point of view. So many sentimental articles are written by both men and women on the woman question that it is always refreshing to find a clear, concise and unprejudiced study of facts together with a fearless statement of actual obstacles. Miss Collet has confined her study to women of the middle class who are educated for their work in life, because their position is exceptional. The cost and reward of efficiency are the two factors with which the book deals. While the industrial limitations of English women are greater than those of American women, the book still contains many suggestions for the over-stocked teaching class of this country. The author deprecates the worship of brain-power, which is narrowed to a false idea of culture, the acquisition of useless knowledge, and the belief that, "because men in the commercial world have a knowledge which enables them to perform services for which others are willing to pay, they are necessarily uncultured and mercenary." Women are "socially, morally and economically" mistaken in competing with men where men are strongest. Miss Collet willingly asserts that men and women are different, and that women should compete with men, "not because they can do what men can, but because they can do what men cannot," and that there are many things which men are doing alone which could be done infinitely better if

educated women helped them; and nowhere more than in business. For instance, a man and a woman look at a work-room from different standpoints, and each can make suggestions to the other. Many girls might acquire a taste for study if they had before them the prospect of being their father's manager, foreign correspondence clerk, chemist or artistic designer. As a result, women would be measured according to their worth instead of their standard of living. Above all, it would relieve women of the temptation to accept marriage as a means of livelihood and an escape from poverty.

Recognizing how vitally a woman's position in industry is affected by her attitude toward marriage—the expectation of or desire for which proves the disturbing element in the wage question—Miss Collet carefully analyzes the census returns of England, to show that a considerable number of women,—one in six in England and Wales, and one in five in London,—must necessarily remain unmarried, a fact not to be deplored if these women are made industrially efficient. Following Chas. Booth's classification, the needs of three groups are outlined: for group one, the factory class, who eventually marry—a training for domestic life; for group two, dressmakers, servants, lesser clerks, etc.,—a class whose work is skilled, and who compete only to a small degree with men, combination might raise wages; for the third group, where services are paid for from fixed incomes and the pay is very low, two suggestions are made: (1) that parents instead of supplementing salaries should make their daughters hold out for higher ones, and (2) that they should train their daughters as they train their sons.

More as an indication of how the subject should be studied than an attempt to present typical material, sample budgets of the expenditure of middle-class women—high school mistresses and clerks—are analyzed. Miss Collet emphasizes the failure of women to appreciate the high cost of efficiency, and she states that “women never will and never can become highly efficient and continue so for any period on the salaries which they at present receive, or even on the salaries with which they would be contented, if they could get them.”

The style of the book is crisp and clear, and its delightful humor makes it very readable. The chapter on the Age Limit of Women, where the absurdity of the stereotyped notion that a woman's faculties fail after thirty-five, is shown, is amusing.

The criticism of Mrs. Stetson's *Women and Economics* is clever, able and conservative. Issue is taken upon the question of the economic independence of married women, the author claiming that the married woman is the only skilled casual worker, and she can be of high industrial value doing odd jobs for the community after serving a successful apprenticeship as house mistress and mother. The author, as a matter-of-fact English woman, is unwilling to discount the future. She takes society as it is, not as it may be. She is an optimist, but while seeing progress for women and for the race in the past fifty years, she recognizes the mediocrity of most people, the drudgery and monotony of much of the work that has to be done, and she says truly that for most women, in order that a dreary outlook shall not set in after the novelty has worn off, an occupation must be

able to satisfy the heart and the mind. A woman will never be worth high pay unless her work interests her.

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*Colonial Government; An Introduction to the Study of Colonial Institutions.*

By PAUL S. REINSCH. Pp. 386. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

Professor Reinsch's work is the latest volume in the admirable Citizen's Library Series, edited by Professor Ely. The author has divided his book into three parts. The first treats of the Motives and Methods of Colonization, the second of the Forms of Colonial Government, while the third has been curiously called the Institutions of Colonial Government. Under Methods and Motives, the pressure of increasing population in older countries, missionary propaganda, individual enterprise and adventure, commerce and the natural expansion of capital are considered. Professor Reinsch justly emphasizes the important influence of means and routes of communication upon the success of colonial systems. In common with other writers, he points out the fact that England's dependencies are situated along the trade routes, and that English control of the communications by sea has formed the keystone of the system.

In Part II the author takes up such subjects as spheres of influence, protectorates, chartered companies, direct administration of colonies, representative institutions, self-governing colonies and colonial federation. He outlines the English and French systems and to some extent the Dutch. In discussing the subject of representative government, Professor Reinsch considers favorably the important suggestion of Sir George T. Goldie, the English administrator, who declares that it is useless to attempt to raise a semi-barbarous population *en masse* to a state of civilization and self-government. The conclusion is that, for backward peoples, a modified form of protectorate is best suited, with an advanced degree of independence in certain cities where progress has reached the proper point. These urban centres, with more or less political autonomy, will be the gathering-points for those persons who chafe under the rule of the native chieftains. Such cities would also serve as models in government for the imitation of the surrounding country, and would thus stimulate political development.

The author's general conclusions are unfavorable to highly advanced representative institutions in the tropics. He advocates rather a great flexibility of colonial governments according to time, place and people.

In Part III the central offices of colonial government in the mother country, legislation for the colonies, municipal and local government in the colonies, colonial law and colonial courts are discussed. Appropriate bibliographical notes are given at the end of each chapter, and there is a good index. The work as a whole is comprehensive and well condensed, and is written in a clear and readable style. It is well adapted for use as a textbook.

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